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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/972,226	10/04/2001	Vadim Lander	NES-004	4394
959	7590	06/28/2005	EXAMINER	
LAHIVE & COCKFIELD, LLP. 28 STATE STREET BOSTON, MA 02109			SHIFERAW, ELENI A	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2136	
DATE MAILED: 06/28/2005				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/972,226

Applicant(s)

LANDER, VADIM

Examiner

Eleni A. Shiferaw

Art Unit

2136

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 April 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Final Rejection

Response to Amendment

1. Applicant's arguments/amendments with respect to amended claims 1, 3, 9, 12-14, 16-19, 22, 23 and 27-29 filed on April 4, 2005 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 12-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cohen et al. (Cohen, Patent No.: US 6,178,511 B1) in view of Wood et al. (Wood, Patent No.: US 6,609,198 B1).

As per claim 12, Cohen teaches an electronic device in communication with a network, a method for a user to access a plurality of resources having different authorization requirements, the method comprising:

said network storing a plurality of user identifiers with said plurality of resources (Cohen Col. 5 lines 16-58);

said user accessing said network via a user electronic device (Cohen Fig. 1, and col. 4 lines 9-21);

said user providing identifying data to said network (Cohen Col. 6 lines 19-37);

said network retrieving a unique user identifier for said user in a repository of unique user identifiers (Cohen Col. 6 lines 19-col. 7 lines 20, col. 2 lines 33-41 and col. 5 lines 16-44);

said network storing said unique user identifier on a storage device, said unique user identifier indicating said user is authenticated (Cohen Col. 2 lines 33-4, and col. 2 lines 60-col. 7 lines 7);

said user accessing one of said plurality of resources, wherein said unique user identifier is transmitted to said one of said plurality of resources to identify said user such that said user can access authorized resources without providing additional identifying information (Cohen Col. 2 lines 33-41, and abstract) and said user is denied access to unauthorized resources (Cohen Col. 10 lines 18-38).

Cohen fails to explicitly teach unique universal user identifier.

However **Wood** teaches in a networked information environment having multiple resources, the network, generating a unique session cookie identifier and storing the generated unique session cookie identifier on the client browser to indicate the user is authenticated and allow single sign-on authenticated access to multiple resources (Wood col. 14 lines 5-14, col. 3 lines 2-6, and 45-53, col. 11 lines 60-67, col. 12 lines 52-col. 13 lines 36 and col. 22 lines 20-40).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to employ the teachings of Wood within the system of Cohen because

they are analogous in single sign-on (Wood abstract). One skilled in the art would have been motivated to incorporate the teachings of Wood within the system of Cohen because it would enhance security by generating a unique user identifier to access plurality of resources in a single sign on method (col. 14 lines 5-14, col. 3 lines 2-6, and 45-53, and col. 11 lines 60-67).

As per claim 13, Both Cohen and Wood teach all the subject matter as described above. In addition, the combination of the prior art record teach the method, further comprising said unique universal user identifier providing a key to retrieve an authorization datum associated with one of said plurality of unique user identifiers matching said unique universal user identifier from one of said plurality of resources (Cohen Col. 6 lines 19-59, and Wood col. 14 lines 5-14, col. 3 lines 2-6, and 45-53, and col. 11 lines 60-67).

As per claim 14, Both Cohen and Wood teach all the subject matter as described above. In addition, the combination of the prior art record teach the method, wherein prior to said step of storing said plurality of unique universal user identifiers, said method further comprising the steps of:

said user registering with said network (Cohen Col. 5 lines 16-58);

said network generating said unique universal user identifier for said user (Cohen Col. 5 lines 16-58, and Wood col. 14 lines 5-14, col. 3 lines 2-6, and 45-53, col. 11 lines 60-67, col. 12 lines 52-col. 13 lines 36 and col. 22 lines 20-40); and

said network inserting said unique universal user identifier in at least one of said plurality

of user identifiers (Cohen Col. 5 lines 16-58, and Wood col. 14 lines 5-14, col. 3 lines 2-6, and 45-53, col. 11 lines 60-67, col. 12 lines 52-col. 13 lines 36 and col. 22 lines 20-40).

As per claim 15, Cohen teaches the method, wherein said proving step comprises said user supplying at least one of a login name, a password, and a digital certificate (Cohen Col. 5 lines 45-53; a user supplying a password and ID).

As per claim 16, Cohen teaches the method, wherein prior to said storing said unique universal user identifier step, said method further comprising said user providing credentials (Cohen Col. 5 lines 45-53; a user supplying a password and ID, target name, and user preferences).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-4, 6-11, and 18-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cohen et al. (Cohen, Patent No.: US 6,178,511 B1) in view of Weissman (Pub. No.: US 2002/0161901 A1), in view of Wood et al. (Wood, Patent No.: US 6,609,198 B1).

As per claim 1, Cohen teaches in an electronic device in communication with a network, a method for authenticating and authorizing a user (Cohen Abstract), comprising the steps of:

receiving a user request from a user electronic device (Cohen Col. 6 lines 60-col. 7 lines 20, and fig. 1 No. 20 and No. 14,16, & 18; the server (20) receiving a user request from device (14));

determining an identity of said user (Cohen Col. 6 lines 19-col. 7 lines 20) , wherein said step of determining further comprises the steps of:

searching for information relating to said user in a repository of user information, said searching based at least partially on said user request and a login identity supplied by said user (Cohen Col. 6 lines 19-col. 7 lines 20, and col. 5 lines 16-44, the server searches the database according to the user's request to sign-on a user to various target systems);

retrieving a user identifier representing said user upon locating said information of said user (Cohen Col. 6 lines 19-col. 7 lines 20, col. 2 lines 33-41 and col. 5 lines 16-44); and

receiving an authorization datum associated with said user, based at least partially on said user identifier, from said resource (Cohen Abstract, and col. 2 lines 33-41; a target resource in a distributed computer enterprise is accessed by an authorized user);

Cohen does not explicitly teach:

storing at least said user identifier in a data packet; and

sending said data packet to a storage device such that said data packet is transmittable to electronic devices in communication with said network when said user attempts to access a resource within said network;

However **Weissman** discloses a single logon system for logging onto multiple server computers by storing at least said user identifier in a data packet (Weissman Claim 1, claim 15, and claim 28);

sending said data packet to a storage device such that said data packet is transmittable to electronic devices in communication with said network when said user attempts to access a resource within said network (Weissman Page 6 par. 0032, and page 7 par. 0036);

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the teachings of Weissman within the system of Cohen because it would allow to automatically logon a user to multiple web sites or resources without signing more than one time (using single logon) (Weissman Page 3 par. 0022).

Cohen and Weissman fail to explicitly teach unique universal user identifier.

However **Wood** teaches in a networked information environment having multiple resources, the network, generating a unique session cookie identifier and storing the generated unique session cookie identifier on the client browser to indicate the user is authenticated and allow single sign-on authenticated access to multiple resources (Wood col. 14 lines 5-14, col. 3 lines 2-6, and 45-53, col. 11 lines 60-67, col. 12 lines 52-col. 13 lines 36 and col. 22 lines 20-40).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to employ the teachings of Wood within the system of Cohen and Weissman because they are analogous in single sign-on (Wood abstract). One skilled in the art would have been motivated to incorporate the teachings of Wood within the system of Cohen and Weissman because it would enhance security by generating a unique user identifier to access plurality of resources in a single sign on method (col. 14 lines 5-14, col. 3 lines 2-6, and 45-53, and col. 11 lines 60-67).

As per claim 18, Cohen teaches a method implemented by at least one electronic device for authentication and authorization using a user identifier to retrieve user data, the method comprising the steps of:

accessing a repository containing a plurality of user identifiers (Cohen Col. 6 lines 19-37);

retrieving said user identifier from said repository, said user identifier being unique to a user (Cohen Col. 6 lines 19-45); and

Cohen does not explicitly teach:

storing said user identifier in a data packet readable by an electronic device;

transmitting said data packet to a storage device coupled to said electronic device; and

making said data packet available to a resource configured within an enterprise network to authorize said user.

However **Weissman** discloses a single logon system for logging onto multiple server computers by storing said user identifier in a data packet readable by an electronic device (Weissman Claim 1, claim 15, and claim 28);

transmitting said data packet to a storage device coupled to said electronic device (Weissman Page 6 par. 0032, and page 7 par. 0036); and

making said data packet available to a resource configured within an enterprise network to authorize said user (Weissman Page 6 par. 0032, page 7 par. 0036, and abstract).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the teachings of Weissman within the system of Cohen

because it would allow to automatically logon a user to multiple web sites or resources without signing more than one time (using single logon) (Weissman Page 3 par. 0022).

Cohen and Weissman fail to explicitly teach unique universal user identifier.

However **Wood** teaches in a networked information environment having multiple resources, the network, generating a unique session cookie identifier and storing the generated unique session cookie identifier on the client browser to indicate the user is authenticated and allow single sign-on authenticated access to multiple resources (Wood col. 14 lines 5-14, col. 3 lines 2-6, and 45-53, col. 11 lines 60-67, col. 12 lines 52-col. 13 lines 36 and col. 22 lines 20-40).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to employ the teachings of Wood within the system of Cohen and Weissman because they are analogous in single sign-on (Wood abstract). One skilled in the art would have been motivated to incorporate the teachings of Wood within the system of Cohen and Weissman because it would enhance security by generating a unique user identifier to access plurality of resources in a single sign on method (col. 14 lines 5-14, col. 3 lines 2-6, and 45-53, and col. 11 lines 60-67).

As per claim 23, Cohen teaches a network of electronic devices suitable for implementing a method for authentication and authorization using a user identifier to retrieve user data, said network of electronic devices comprising:

a repository containing a plurality of user identifiers, each user identifier being unique to a user and said repository being in communication with said network (Cohen Col. 5 lines 16-40, col. 6 lines 19-37, and Col. 9 lines 47-67);

a first software tool suitable for receiving user login information, accessing said repository, locating a user identifier relating to said user (Cohen Col. 6 lines 19-45),

a user electronic device suitable for communication with said network (Cohen Fig. 1, and Col. 4 lines 9-21); and

Cohen does not explicitly teach:

transmitting any such user identifier to an electronic storage device suitable for storing said user identifier in a data packet for transmission to resources within said network; and

a second software tool suitable for receiving said data packet and locating authorization datum of said user.

However **Weissman** discloses a single logon system for logging onto multiple server computers by transmitting any such user identifier to an electronic storage device suitable for storing said user identifier in a data packet for transmission to resources within said network (Weissman Page 6 par. 0032, claim 3, and page 7 par. 0036); and

a second software tool suitable for receiving said data packet and locating authorization datum of said user (Weissman Page 6 par. 0032, fig. 3 No. 310, and page 7 par. 0036).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the teachings of Weissman within the system of Cohen because it would allow to automatically logon a user to multiple web sites or resources without signing more than one time (using single logon) (Weissman Page 3 par. 0022).

Cohen and Weissman fail to explicitly teach unique universal user identifier.

However **Wood** teaches in a networked information environment having multiple resources, the network, generating a unique session cookie identifier and storing the generated unique session cookie identifier on the client browser to indicate the user is authenticated and allow single sign-on authenticated access to multiple resources (Wood col. 14 lines 5-14, col. 3 lines 2-6, and 45-53, col. 11 lines 60-67, col. 12 lines 52-col. 13 lines 36 and col. 22 lines 20-40).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to employ the teachings of Wood within the system of Cohen and Weissman because they are analogous in single sign-on (Wood abstract). One skilled in the art would have been motivated to incorporate the teachings of Wood within the system of Cohen and Weissman because it would enhance security by generating a unique user identifier to access plurality of resources in a single sign on method (col. 14 lines 5-14, col. 3 lines 2-6, and 45-53, and col. 11 lines 60-67).

As per claim 28, Cohen teaches a computer readable medium containing a software program for executing a method for authenticating and authorizing a user, said method comprising the steps of:

receiving a user request from a user electronic device (Cohen Col. 6 lines 60-col. 7 lines 20, and fig. 1 No. 20 and No. 14, 16, & 18; the server (20) receiving a user request device (14));

determining an identity of said user (Cohen Col. 6 lines 19-45), wherein said step of determining further comprises the steps of:

searching for information of said user in an authentication database (Cohen Col. 6 lines 19-col. 7 lines 20, and col. 5 lines 16-44, the server searches the database according to the user's request to sign-on a user to various target systems);

locating said user credential in reference to said user in said authentication database (Cohen Col. 6 lines 19-col. 7 lines 20, and col. 5 lines 16-44);

retrieving a universal identifier representing said user upon locating said user credential in reference to said user (Cohen Col. 6 lines 19-col. 7 lines 20, col. 2 lines 33-41 and col. 5 lines 16-44);

Cohen does not explicitly teach:

packaging at least said universal identifier in a data packet; and

transmitting said data packet to a user electronic device such that said data packet is transmittable to electronic devices in communication with a network when said user attempts to access a resource within said network such that said user can access authorized resources without providing additional identifying information.

However **Weissman** discloses a single logon system for logging onto multiple server computers by packaging at least said universal identifier in a data packet (Weissman Page 6 par. 0032, claim 3, and page 7 par. 0036); and

transmitting said data packet to a user electronic device such that said data packet is transmittable to electronic devices in communication with a network when said user attempts to access a resource within said network such

that said user can access authorized resources without providing additional identifying information (Weissman Page 6 par. 0032, fig. 3 No. 310, and page 7 par. 0036).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the teachings of Weissman within the system of Cohen because it would allow to automatically logon a user to multiple web sites or resources without signing more than one time (using single logon) (Weissman Page 3 par. 0022).

Cohen and Weissman fail to explicitly teach unique universal user identifier.

However **Wood** teaches in a networked information environment having multiple resources, the network, generating a unique session cookie identifier and storing the generated unique session cookie identifier on the client browser to indicate the user is authenticated and allow single sign-on authenticated access to multiple resources (Wood col. 14 lines 5-14, col. 3 lines 2-6, and 45-53, col. 11 lines 60-67, col. 12 lines 52-col. 13 lines 36 and col. 22 lines 20-40).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to employ the teachings of Wood within the system of Cohen and Weissman because they are analogous in single sign-on (Wood abstract). One skilled in the art would have been motivated to incorporate the teachings of Wood within the system of Cohen and Weissman because it would enhance security by generating a unique user identifier to access plurality of resources in a single sign on method (col. 14 lines 5-14, col. 3 lines 2-6, and 45-53, and col. 11 lines 60-67).

As per claim 2, Cohen, Weissman, and Wood teach all the subject matter as described above. In addition Cohen teaches the method, wherein said receiving step comprises said user providing a login name to said network (Cohen Col. 5 lines 45-58, and col. 2 lines 33-41).

As per claim 3, Cohen, Weissman, and Wood teach all the subject matter as described above. In addition Cohen teaches the method, wherein prior to said searching step, said method further comprising the steps of:

- registering said user with said network (Cohen Col. 5 lines 16-58);
- generating said user identifier relating to said user (Cohen Col. 5 lines 16-58);
- inserting said user identifier in said repository of user information (Cohen Col. 5 lines 16-58); and
- populating a plurality of repositories containing authorization data with said user identifier (Cohen Col. 5 lines 16-col. 6 lines 45).

As per claim 4, Cohen, Weissman, and Wood teach all the subject matter as described above. In addition Cohen teaches the method, further comprising the step of said user providing a security identity (Cohen Col. 6 lines 19-37).

As per claim 5, Cohen, Weissman, and Wood teach all the subject matter as described above. In addition Wood disclose the method further comprising the step of said user providing a security identity (Wood col. 6 lines 17-23).

As per claim 6, Cohen, Weissman, and Wood teach all the subject matter as described above. In addition Cohen teaches the method, wherein said determining step further comprises indicating a result to said user regarding permitted access to said network (Cohen Col. 6 lines 8-37, and col. 10 lines 15-38).

As per claim 7, Cohen, Weissman, and Wood teach all the subject matter as described above. In addition Cohen teaches the method, wherein said determining step further comprises requesting a user credential of said user (Cohen Col. 6 lines 8-37).

As per claim 8, Cohen, Weissman, and Wood teach all the subject matter as described above. In addition Weissman teaches the method, wherein said sending step further comprises sending said data packet to a user electronic device supporting said storage device (Weissman Page 6 par. 0032, fig. 3 No. 310, and page 7 par. 0036; data structure is sent to user's web). The rationale for combining are the same as claim 1 above.

As per claim 9, Cohen, Weissman, and Wood teach all the subject matter as described above. In addition Weissman teaches the method, further comprising the step of storing information in addition to said unique universal user identifier in said data packet (Weissman Page 6 par. 0032, fig. 3 No. 310, and page 7 par. 0036; the user computer receives the cookies and stores the cookies on the user's computer). The rationale for combining are the same as claim 1 above.

As per claim 10, Cohen, Weissman, and Wood teach all the subject matter as described above. In addition Weissman teaches the method, wherein said sending step comprises transmitting a cookie to said user electronic device enabling an identity of said user to be automatically recognized when said cookie is transmitted to said resource within said network (Weissman Page 6 par. 0032, fig. 3 No. 310, and page 7 par. 0036; the user computer receives the cookies and stores the cookies on the user's computer to be automatically recognized). The rationale for combining are the same as claim 1 above.

As per claim 11, Cohen, Weissman, and Wood teach all the subject matter as described above. In addition Cohen teaches the method, further comprising the step of encrypting said data packet (Cohen Col. 6 lines 19-37).

As per claim 17, Cohen, Weissman, and Wood teach all the subject matter as described above. In addition Wood teaches the method, wherein prior to said storing said unique universal identifier step, said method further comprising said user providing a digital certificate (Wood col. 6 lines 17-23)

As per claim 19, Cohen, Weissman, and Wood teach all the subject matter as described above. In addition Weissman teaches the method, wherein said step of storing comprises packaging said unique universal user identifier in a cookie suitable for storage on at least one of a user electronic device and a user proxy electronic device (Weissman Page 6 par. 0032, fig. 3 No. 310, and page

7 par. 0036; the user computer receives the cookies and stores the cookies on the user's computer to be automatically recognized). The rationale for combining are the same as claim 1 above.

As per claim 20, Cohen, Weissman, and Wood teach all the subject matter as described above. In addition Cohen teaches the method, further comprising the step of a software program employed to access a network reading said storage device (Cohen Col. 5 lines 16-col. 46).

As per claim 21, Cohen, Weissman, and Wood teach all the subject matter as described above. In addition Weissman teaches the method, further comprising the step of a web browser employed to access a network reading said storage device (Weissman Page 7 par. 0036). The rationale for combining are the same as claim 18 above.

As per claim 22, Cohen, Weissman, and Wood teach all the subject matter as described above. In addition Cohen teaches the method, further comprising the steps of:
delivering said data packet to said resource configured within said enterprise network;

extracting said unique universal user identifier from said data packet (Cohen Col. 6 lines 19-45);

accessing a repository containing a plurality of user entitlement data (Cohen Col. 5 lines 16-col. 6 lines 45); and

retrieving a user-specific entitlement from said repository containing said

plurality of user entitlement data using said unique universal user identifier to locate said user-specific entitlement (Cohen Col. 5 lines 16-col.6 lines 45; user is authenticated and entitlement is retrieved to the resource and access to the resource is allowed).

As per claim 24, Cohen, Weissman, and Wood teach all the subject matter as described above. In addition Cohen teaches the network of electronic devices, wherein said electronic storage device is readable by a software program suitable for accessing said network (Cohen Col. 3 lines 60-col. 4 lines 21).

As per claim 25, Cohen, Weissman, and Wood teach all the subject matter as described above. In addition Weissman teaches the network of electronic devices, wherein said software program is a web browser (Weissman Page 7 par. 0036, and abstract).

As per claim 26, Cohen, Weissman, and Wood teach all the subject matter as described above. In addition Cohen teaches the network of electronic devices, wherein said electronic storage device is a resource configured within said network (Cohen Abstract; target resources).

As per claim 27, Cohen, Weissman, and Wood teach all the subject matter as described above. In addition Cohen teaches the network of electronic devices, further comprising a repository containing authorization data, said repository accessible using said unique universal user identifier as a key to retrieve a user-specific entitlement associated with said user (Cohen Col. 5 lines 16-col. 6 lines 37).

As per claim 29, Cohen, Weissman, and Wood teach all the subject matter as described above. In addition Cohen teaches the computer readable medium, wherein the method executed by the software program further comprises the steps of:

transmitting said data packet to said resource within said network (Wood col. 11 lines 60-67);

accessing a repository containing a plurality of user identifiers using said packaged unique universal user identifier in a search operation (Cohen Col. 6 lines 19-col. 7 lines 20, and col. 5 lines 16-44, the server searches the database according to the user's request to sign-on a user to various target systems); and

retrieving a user-specific entitlement from said repository containing a plurality of unique universal user identifiers, said user-specific entitlement associated with said packaged unique universal identifier (Wood col. 13 lines 28-36).

As per claim 30, Cohen, Weissman, and Wood teach all the subject matter as described above. In addition Weissman teaches the computer readable medium, wherein the method executed by the software program further comprises the step of requesting a user credential (Weissman Page 6 par. 0032, and page. 7 par. 0036). The rationale for combining are the same as claim 28 above.

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Eleni A. Shiferaw whose telephone number is 571-272-3867. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 8:00am-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ayaz R. Sheikh can be reached on 571-272-3795. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

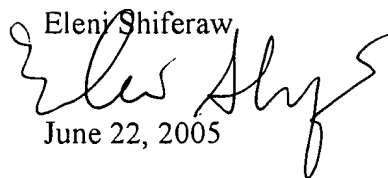
Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Application/Control Number: 09/972,226

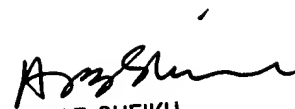
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Eleni Shiferaw

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Eleni Shiferaw', written over the printed name.

June 22, 2005

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ayaz Sheikh', written over the printed name.

AYAZ SHEIKH
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100